

PLACES FOR CASTING VOTES

Precincts as They Are, with Boundaries and the Numbers Clearly Defined.

A Map on Which Every Voter Can Find His Right Place at a Glance—What the Politicians Are Doing.

Several thousand Indianapolis voters are in a state of ambiguity as to the precinct in which they live and as to where they will cast their Australian ballot on Tuesday, Nov. 4. William B. Burford has just published a beautiful photo-lithographic map of the city, showing the precincts, and the boundaries of the precincts, as arranged by the County Commissioners, and the Journal takes pleasure in presenting it to the voters of the city, believing it will enable no small number of persons to exactly and definitely determine the precinct in which they live, as the ward boundaries, together with those of the precincts and street boundaries, are very clearly given on it.

The map will be found well worth attentive study. With the Circle Park as a white spot and the precinct boundaries in black, running off in strange and fantastic forms, the child's puzzle called the labyrinth or Cosmo's bow is strongly suggested. It will be seen that the downtown wards, that is, those nearest the Circle, have the smallest number of voting precincts, while those reaching out toward the suburbs have the greatest number, the First, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards each having five voting precincts. There are 148 precincts in the city. In unusual shape are the precincts, No. 111, which is in the Twentieth ward, ranks first, though No. 4, in the First ward, makes a most startling suggestion in the direction of a vest-pattern. The precincts covering the most territory are No. 1, in the First ward, and No. 7, in the Third ward, the latter extending from Eleventh street on the south to Twenty-sixth street on the north. The Fifteenth ward is the only one with city territory west of the river, the three precincts north of Maryland street and west of the river covering twice as much real estate as the three precincts of that ward east of the river.

The most compact, because the most densely populated, precincts are No. 56, in the Ninth, and No. 144, in the twenty-fifth ward. The Eleventh ward contains the number, present fewer irregularities in outline, at least are more like each other than perhaps any of any other ward in the city. Indianapolis, as a whole, is much longer from north to south than from east to west. From north to south the city territory extends for nearly five miles, from Garfield Park to the north line of the Third ward at Twenty-sixth street, that is the approach to the east entrance of Crown Hill Cemetery—more than six miles in a direct line. With a constantly increasing population the precinct boundaries will have to be changed at least every two years, except in the downtown wards, such as the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth and, perhaps, the Eighteenth. All the outgoing wards will be receiving new additions to population, and new precincts will be required to meet the legal limitation of two hundred voters to a precinct.

Below is given the voting-places in the several precincts of Center township, as fixed by the County Commissioners, the numbers being those of the precincts. The corresponding numbers of Center township will be found in small black figures on the map described.

- 1—At the residence of Philander E. Phillips, on Beech street, near Lawrence street.
- 2—No. 397 Alvord street.
- 3—No. 622 East Ninth street.
- 4—No. 109 Hill avenue, corner Hill avenue and Newman street.
- 5—No. 218 Indiana avenue, corner Lincoln avenue and L. & W. railway tracks.
- 6—No. 69 Van Wert street.
- 7—No. 50 Malott avenue.
- 8—No. 11 Clifford avenue.
- 9—No. 30 Jefferson avenue.
- 10—Street-car station on College avenue.
- 11—Clifford Building.
- 12—Southwest corner Ninth street and College avenue.
- 13—Southwest corner seventh and Pennsylvania streets.
- 14—No. 801 North Alabama street.
- 15—Engine-house, corner Alabama and Seventh streets.
- 16—Lecture-room on Home avenue, between Center and Washington streets.
- 17—No. 1005 North Tennessee street.
- 18—No. 890 North Mississippi street.
- 19—Southwest corner Sixth and Seventh streets.
- 20—No. 824 North Mississippi street.
- 21—No. 724 North Tennessee street.
- 22—Barber shop, southeast corner Fourth and Tennessee streets.
- 23—No. 408 North West street.
- 24—No. 283 Indiana street.
- 25—No. 448 North West street.
- 26—No. 236 Indiana avenue.
- 27—No. 448 North West street.
- 28—No. 74 West First street.
- 29—No. 39 West First street.
- 30—Caning factory, northwest corner St. Clair street and Big Four railway tracks.
- 31—Southwest corner St. Clair street and Big Four railway tracks.
- 32—No. 306 North Illinois street.
- 33—No. 402 North Indiana street.
- 34—No. 88 Fort Wayne avenue.
- 35—No. 178 East Walnut street.
- 36—Bacon's Block, on Fort Wayne avenue.
- 37—No. 137 Fort Wayne avenue.
- 38—No. 22 Clark street.
- 39—No. 306 Massachusetts avenue.
- 40—No. 288 Massachusetts avenue.
- 41—No. 261 Massachusetts avenue.
- 42—No. 477 Massachusetts avenue.
- 43—No. 155 John street.
- 44—No. 473 East St. Clair street.
- 45—Southwest corner Walcott and Carter streets.
- 46—No. 752 East Washington street.
- 47—No. 975 East Michigan street.
- 48—No. 250 Davidson street, corner Michigan street.
- 49—No. 393 East New York street.
- 50—No. 478 East Washington street.
- 51—No. 3 North West street.
- 52—No. 350 East Ohio street.
- 53—No. 116 East Ohio street.
- 54—No. 213 East Market street.
- 55—No. 198 East Market street.
- 56—Feather factory, corner Wabash and New York streets.
- 57—No. 324 East Michigan street.
- 58—No. 175 Clinton street.
- 59—No. 120 Massachusetts avenue.
- 60—No. 77 Massachusetts avenue.
- 61—No. 53 East Market street.
- 62—No. 28 Massachusetts avenue.
- 63—No. 46 East Market street.
- 64—No. 18 Indiana avenue.
- 65—No. 15 Indiana avenue.
- 66—No. 84 Indiana avenue.
- 67—No. 109 West New York street.
- 68—No. 69 West Market street.
- 69—No. 207 West Market street.
- 70—No. 175 North California street.
- 71—No. 129 Bright street.
- 72—No. 223 Bright street.
- 73—No. 269 North California street.
- 74—No. 124 Columbia alley.
- 75—No. 48 Alabama street.
- 76—No. 10 Elizabeth street.
- 77—No. 536 West North street.
- 78—No. 436 East Washington street.
- 79—No. 184 Blake street.
- 80—No. 53 Blake street.
- 81—No. 228 Clark street.
- 82—No. 280 West Maryland street.
- 83—No. 28 West West street.
- 84—No. 85 Belmont avenue.
- 85—No. 183 West Washington street.
- 86—No. 170 West Maryland street.
- 87—No. 147 West West street.
- 88—No. 63 West Georgia street.
- 89—No. 50 West South street.
- 90—No. 278 South West street.
- 91—No. 7 Engine-house, on Maryland street.
- 92—No. 206 South Meridian street.
- 93—No. 15 Madison avenue.
- 94—No. 38 South Alabama street.
- 95—No. 173 Virginia avenue.
- 96—No. 2 Hookam ladder-house, on South street.

- 97—Thirtieth Ward School-house.
- 98—No. 317 East Washington street.
- 99—No. 369 East Georgia street.
- 100—No. 436 East Washington street.
- 101—No. 177 West street.
- 102—No. 1 Leota street.
- 103—No. 371 East Washington street.
- 104—No. 3 Engine-house, on Virginia avenue.
- 105—No. 103 English avenue.
- 106—No. 436 East Washington street.
- 107—No. 25 Grove street, in rear of No. 86 Meadbrook street.
- 108—No. 444 Virginia avenue.
- 109—No. 149 English avenue.
- 110—No. 242 Fletcher avenue.
- 111—No. 103 Lexington avenue.
- 112—No. 117 Hoyt avenue.
- 113—On Reid street, near northwest corner Prospect and Reid streets.
- 114—No. 91 Shelby street.
- 115—No. 241 Olive street.
- 116—No. 201 Prospect street.
- 117—No. 381 Olive street.
- 118—No. 201 Prospect street.
- 119—No. 355 Virginia avenue.
- 120—No. 418 East East street.
- 121—No. 201 Prospect street.
- 122—No. 575 South East street.
- 123—No. 64 Shelby street.
- 124—No. 436 East Washington street.
- 125—No. 402 South Delaware street.

126—No. 202 East McCarty street, Mrs. Ruth Harrison's residence.

127—No. 476 South East street.

128—No. 457 Madison avenue.

129—No. 630 Madison avenue.

130—No. 722 South East street, southwest corner East and Iowa streets.

131—No. 135 Madison avenue.

132—No. 187 Madison avenue.

133—No. 471 South Meridian street.

134—No. 524 South Meridian street.

135—No. 727 South Meridian street.

136—No. 78 West McCarty street.

137—No. 358 South West street.

138—No. 304 West West street, Timothy O'Connor's residence.

139—No. 124 West Ray street.

140—No. 411 South Tennessee street.

141—No. 532 South Illinois street.

142—No. 3 Thonau street.

143—Barber shop, No. 608 South Meridian street.

144—William Harmoning's residence.

145—School-house on east side Pleasant avenue, in northwest quarter section 20, township 15 north, range 4 east.

146—The old farm homestead, west of Mississippi street.

147—School-house No. 10.

148—School-house No. 11.

149—North-east corner Station and Sutherland streets.

150—John (Candell's) residence (on east side of Rural street, between Park and Biory streets).

151—Corner of Brookside and Lebanon avenues.

152—Corner of Michigan street and Hamilton avenue.

153—School-house No. 13, Clifford avenue.

154—Woodside school-house.

155—Hedger's school-house.

156—No. 915 West Morris street.

157—McComack's grocery store.

158—No. 582 West Morris street.

159—No. 199 River avenue.

160—No. 280 River avenue.

161—No. 109 Olive avenue.

All the counties have now been supplied with ballots, William S. Ross, the clerk of Crawford county, having put in an appearance yesterday morning. His bundle, made up of 6,310 tickets, was the last to leave the State-house. The delay in its arrival was due to the general excitement at Leavenworth, the county-seat, over a fire that destroyed about half the business portion of that town. Deputy Clerk W. A. Craven, of Greene county, returned to Indianapolis yesterday, to tell the Election Board that his county was short of ballots. Fairplay township having been left out of the count. The books were examined, and it was found that the auditor of Greene county had neglected to certify Fairplay, and the board, therefore, knew of no such township. Mr. Craven was given 500 ballots and sent on his way rejoicing. The Allen County Commissioners took a map of the county, and divided it into geographical precincts of equal proportions, without regard to the population. By this short-sighted manner of carrying out the provisions of the constitution, the county precincts which should receive 400 or 500 ballots were supplied with double the number, and vice versa. E. V. Stealey, clerk of Clark county, wrote the board yesterday that he had not enough ballots to go around, and would start forth with the Indiana ballots to secure a fresh supply. He arrived last night and secured a supply sufficient to supply all the voters of his county. The shortage was due to a wrong certification by the County Commissioners.

"The McKinley bill," said Major Taylor, dealer in gentlemen's furnishings, "touches a great many of my goods. The prices on many articles will advance, but that advance is not on articles purchased by the people. The people who buy these fine goods can afford to pay the slight advance. It will make little or no difference in knit goods. We are now making as good underwear of all qualities as is made anywhere in the world. I notice that one of the papers speaks of an advance in Perrin's goods. These are imported, and have already sold at \$2.25 a pair until about three years ago, when the dealers cut the price down to \$2. The tariff will restore the old price, which will not be any great hardship to any one. Perrin's goods are not in great demand by persons who work in shops and factories," said the buyer of American-made goods will not be affected by the tariff, and those who buy the imported goods will be able to pay the advance when it comes."

Jesse W. Weik, of Greencastle, has been with Commissioner of Pensions Raum in his speech-making tour through the State. Mr. Weik was in the city last night, on his way home. Mr. Raum's appointments having been filled, the meeting at Columbus street, last night, was largely attended, with the utmost enthusiasm expressed by the hearers. A pleasant time was had, as were the previous meetings, that at Columbus, last night, was the best, it being the largest and most enthusiastic of the series. This is the first time that it was at the home of Congressman Cooper, and the only place where Mr. Raum referred to him.

"I suppose the editors of the Democratic and assistant Democratic papers of this city never read the advertisements in their own papers," remarked a West Washington-street retailer. "If they did they would find hard work to reconcile their attacks upon the McKinley law and all that it stands for. They would find it hard to reconcile the cheerfulness that pervades the big spread advertisements of clothing, dry goods, houses, boot and shoe dealers, carpet and oil houses, and all the other things that go around revealing in gloom while the optimistic merchants are pouring money into the coffers of the tariff. But they are making merry assume a most bright and comfortable air."

Mr. Billingsley, who is making a very thorough canvass against Mr. Bynum, his competitor for Congress, returned last night from Madison county. He has been in every part of the district and is much encouraged at the prospect of his election. His meetings have been of the best character, the people turning out in large numbers to hear him and give him assurance of their support. Mr. Bynum says the Republicans will carry Madison county, and confirms what has been heretofore said relative to the county. He is confident that he will win it. He will spend this week in Marion county.

"The Madison county Republicans," said a gentleman from Anderson at the Bates House yesterday, "are going to startle the Democrats over there worse than the latter have ever been startled before at an election. They have already begun to make a campaign, and the things look now the scare will merge into a panic by election day. It is a fact that never before have the Madison county Republicans seemed to work as hard as they have during the past few weeks, and the result will manifest itself in an increased vote that will surprise even the workers themselves."

"I would like to contract now," remarked a merchant tailor yesterday, "for all the suits I could possibly make in the next two years at present prices. I am confident there is nothing to make any increase in price that will be felt by the consumer. As to imported goods there is not one man in fifty who would care to buy them. The man who wants goods made abroad and by foreign workmen is or ought to be able to pay a tariff on his goods."

The county ballots will be printed to-morrow. "The election inspectors must meet in the county clerk's office either Saturday or Sunday of next week," said G. O'Brien yesterday. "If the office will be open all day Sunday, the inspectors will not call, then we will have to send their ballots to them by special messenger, which will make an unnecessary expense on the county."

The Sentinel stated yesterday that the Rev. James A. Davis was at the meeting of colored Republicans in Odd-fellows' Hall, on Indiana avenue, Friday night, and declared in favor of Thomas Laggart. "I was not at the meeting," said Mr. Davis, last night, "and have never made a speech urging the colored men to vote for Taggart. The whole statement concerning me is false."

Sheriff Kings appointed the following election sheriffs yesterday: Henry Tomlinson, to serve in the third precinct of Pike township; B. J. White, third precinct of Washington township; Robert P. Brown, one hundred and fifty-third precinct of Boone township; Edward E. Schroer, seventh, eighth and E. P. Norwood, tenth precinct of Center.

UNENVIABLE PARTY RECORD

Democracy Arranged for Shortcomings and Tendencies by Mr. Scanlan.

It Opposes the Workingman by Seeking to Reduce His Wages, Destroy Protection and Check the Prosperity of the Country.

The lower floor and galleries of Tomlinson Hall were well filled, last night, to hear the distinguished Irish Republican speaker, John F. Scanlan, of Chicago, discuss the issues of the day. In the audience were several ladies, and all paid undivided attention throughout the evening to what was said. It was a typical Republican meeting, in which enthusiasm ran high and fair dealing was given in argument. After several patriotic selections by a local band, William W. Herod opened the meeting by speaking briefly in regard to the American system of government and the rights of the majority to rule. Before Mr. Scanlan was introduced a gleeful sang three songs, which elicited repeated outbursts of applause.

As Mr. Scanlan came forward on the platform he was vigorously cheered. He is not only a fluent speaker, but one who has the happy faculty of driving his arguments home with force. He spoke of the natural advantages of Ireland, with its high rank as a State and its brilliant prospects. "But we meet here in a great work," he said. "We meet here to discuss the rights of God's people. The main problem of the day seems to be, 'How can men secure bread and boots?' This is the circumference of the circle of man's work, and it is the only one. And this is also the secret of political economy. Gentlemen, you were given a vote to do what you saw fit with the purpose of the government; to secure that purpose we must have political parties. In a recent speech at Canton, O., Governor Hill said the approaching campaign was the most important one that the contest is not to be between men or parties, but between principles. The question to be decided, he said, was whether or not the nature of our federal government is to be changed.

CONTEST BETWEEN PARTIES.

"In some respects I agree with Mr. Hill, but in others I do not. The campaign is an unusually important one, but I do not believe the contest is not to be between parties. It is to be a fight between the Democratic and Republican parties. Mr. Hill seems to want to be relieved of the responsibilities of relying upon the history of his party—but that must not be allowed. The history of the Democratic party must not be forgotten. The destruction of our industries in 1857 cost the lives of more than it required to put down the rebellion, and yet the Democrats are asking for supremacy in the government again. It is well to investigate the condition of affairs during those two periods. When you look down the history of the Republican party and measure the practical results of its policy, you can get a fair idea of its merits. Under thirty years of Republican management we and the war were won. We have found greenbacks created, industries diversified, wealth created, national obligations wiped out, national credit established, the soldier cared for, peace restored, the people and the ballot purified. And now, under a Republican administration, we are on the eve of a new era of reciprocity. [Applause.]

"And yet," the speaker continued, "the Democratic party has been trying to put these good things down, and where does it stand to-day? Its followers protest against honest elections, and against a bill that will not be any great hardship to any one. Perrin's goods are not in great demand by persons who work in shops and factories," said the buyer of American-made goods will not be affected by the tariff, and those who buy the imported goods will be able to pay the advance when it comes."

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THE TARIFF AND ITS EFFECTS.

"And I am told that the Democrats object to the McKinley law. [Laughter.] As usual they are on the wrong side of the fence. Mr. Bynum, a resident of your city, says that labor is a commodity, to be bought and sold in the market, as salt. He recently said in a speech in Congress that it requires no argument to convince the workingmen that in their regard, which is the most important, wages will be low, and work hard to get. In my opinion Mr. Bynum is fast losing his senses. [Prolonged applause.] I am on the side of the tariff. I am in his district to re-elect him upon that platform. We have never had a Democratic administration but what business and agriculture have prospered, and the tariff has been a blessing to the people. The tariff is a simple question. It is a question of the people's pocket. If you keep land and labor closely allied, prosperity reigns; separate them, and poverty is the result. Labor is worth 50 cents in the mine is worth \$35 when converted into steel rails. Wool is worth but a few cents in the pound, while on the other hand, when made into broadcloth it is worth five times as much. And yet in neither case is the identity of the material destroyed. The value, I say, of determined, is the value of labor that is required. Free trade says: 'Put the farm in one country and the factory in another, and then waste the price of the goods in transportation to the consumer. The tariff question must be looked at from a labor standpoint. The tariff is a question of the people's pocket. If you keep land and labor closely allied, prosperity reigns; separate them, and poverty is the result. Labor is worth 50 cents in the mine is worth \$35 when converted into steel rails. Wool is worth but a few cents in the pound, while on the other hand, when made into broadcloth it is worth five times as much. And yet in neither case is the identity of the material destroyed. The value, I say, of determined, is the value of labor that is required. 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